whereupon the editor said he would never write anything good about him arain, occause when he did it was not read by him. The editor rold him that he (counsel) was the best advocate and the shrewdest cross examiner, and added emphasis to it by saying he meant it. Because of the course he had pursued the editor had misrepresented all the proceedings, and had endeavored to wound in every way his personal feelings. Counsel exhibited the papers in court, showing a photograph of the pursuan in question in court, and read the comments as to his appearance, which were to the effect that when examined as to his quantifications "there was a look of incredulity on the faces of counsel" and that the was accepted as a wonderful specimen of a verdant New Yorker." Counsel contended that such expressions insulied the dignity of the Coart. He asked the Court to stop such proceedings, and he would ask that an order be issued that if such conduct were repeated those who reported in the manner he had referred to be excluded from the court roon.

The District Attorney said that there was probably some missake in the matter and that no higher was intefficed to be made. He would afford as much and as he cound to have the reports in the papers as faithful as possible.

Counsel for the prisoner submitted that in this instance a rebute should be administered for the

as he could to have the reports in the papers as faithful as possible.

Counsel for the prisoner submitted that in this instance a repute should be alimnistered, for the laws of this State should not be trampled upon. The instance a repute should not be trampled upon. The instance a repute should not be trampled upon. The insimulation in this paper was to the effect that the juryman had perjured himself and that he was being lied by the loss. Counsel went on to say that he would press the motion. He wished no other papers to be dragged into this, for they all gave dignified reports. They gave truthful reports. There was nothing in the others that they had not a right to publish or that the most gensitive could object to. He therefore pressed his motion.

EXPLENATION BY THE FORMAN.

The foreman of the jury Mr. Brown, stated that if it was proper for him to explain he would state that the apparent want of knowledge concerning the lacts of the case on the part of his, colleague was owing to a peculiar relation in which he stood at the time the occurrence took place.

(The peaular relation reterred to by the foreman of the jury was understood to be the approaching marriage of the juryman, at, clausen, and that he was so wrapt up in the event that he paid no attention to receive and sunterconsideration.)

The Court then adjourned till eleven o'clock this.

The Court then adjourned till eleven o'clock this

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The East Conference-Second Day's Proceedings-Connecticut Divorce Laws-Aid fer Sectarian Schools.

The second day's session of the New York East Conference was opened resterday morning, at nine o'clock. The attendance mustered strong, including several ladies. The Rev. Seymour Landon con ducted the opening services, which were highly im-Rev. Mr. Kettell and Rev. Mr. Putney had been transferred from the New York to the New York East Conference and detailed respectively to Green-

transferred from the New York to the New York East Conference and detailed respectively to Greenpoint and Sands street. Brooklyn. Rev. E. H. Butcher, of Troy, a prebationer of one year's standing, is to be transferred to Union Mills, Coan.

The Rev. J. Pullman, of New Haven, presented a request for the appointment of a committee to repoit upon the divorce laws of the State of Connecticut, which the society comblered very loose and immoral, On mouton the matter was referred to a committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Pullman, Simpson and Knowies.

The Rev. D. A. Goodall was then elected statistical clerk, and the visiting brethren, the Rev. Messrs. Pullman, Simpson and Knowies.

The Rev. D. A. Goodall was then elected statistical clerk, and the visiting brethren, the Rev. Messrs. Br. Durpin, Dr. Cummings and Dr. Haffield were presented. Affinitiation from the Ladies' Missionary Society, soliciling a visit to the Five Points Mission, was accepted.

Br. Griswold, Presiding Elder of the Long Island South district, reported as district in a prosperous condition. The mission's constributions of the churches in the district amounted to \$40,000.

The Rev. John Merwan, Presiding Elder of the Long Island North district, reported that although there had been no sweeping revival the churches under his charge had been very prosperous in a spiritual way, 1,055 probationers naving bean added to the courter rolls; \$21,170 and been constrouted for benevolent purposes; six churches had been pult and the result of the courter of the New Haven district, reported a general prosperity and improvement of churches. Two deaths had occurred, that of the Rev. Hennan Bangs and the Rev. Whilman F. Collins. Two disadvantages lindered the universal prosperity of the churches. Coance cleat was rapidly becoming a manufacturing State, and the churches. In the fill of the new Mission was then read and passed:—

Werens the subject for public education is at present aginating the public mind and affecting in most visal interests, love public and re

errores. Resolved, That a committee of five on the question of the

Resolved, that a commence of five on the decided to conference.

The following gentlemen were then elected to convey to the Sonath Communities on the Tax Levy the sentiment of the Conference.—

Aintsters—Revs. W. S. Studwell, W. H. Boole, G. R. Crooks, G. L. Taylor, L. S. Weed, F. Bottome.

of Froncisco, Samuel Books, Alderman wittings, of Brooksyn, Cyros Lodes.

After a few mictions of inhor importance a short and appropriate address was delivered by Brother C. C. North, in which he desired that the lay bretaeren should be induced to join the future Conferences, either Indirectly or directly. His motion was seconded, and the matter referred to a committee for the improse of making surchis errors.

was seconded, and the matter referred to a committee for the purpose of making suitable arrangements. The proceedings of the day were closed by the election of the olicers for the casuling three years, who were appointed as follows: -President, Z. M. Lewis; Vice President, Rev. Delos Luli; Recording Secretary, Rev. J. E. Hermanns; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. E. Hermanns; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. L. Hermanns; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. L. Hermanns; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. L. Hermanns; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. T. Lodge; Treasurer, Rev. W. G. Browning; Managera, Revs. P. C. Oakley, J. Millard and H. C. Humphries.

The subject of my delegation will be brought before the Conference at ten o'clock this morning.

OBITUARY.

James De Peyster Ogder.

Tals old and much esteemed citizen of New York died at his residence yesterday morning in the eightieth year of his age. He was born in the year 1750, was educated at Jamaica, L. L. and after fin isting a collegiate course entered into business as a clerk in the store of Van Horn & Clarkson, merchants, of this city. He remained in the service of these gentlemen for some time, and on leaving them accepted a position in the house of Le Roy, Bayard & Co. by whom he was sent to Europe on business of great importance, which Mr. Ogden transacted successfully, to the satisfaction of his employers. Returning to the United States he soon after severed his connection with Le Roy, Layard & Co., and went to New Orleans, where he successfully engaged in the cotton trade. This, however, he soon abandoned for the purpose of organtzing the firm of Roskill, Ogden & Co., which for many years transacted a large and profitable banking and commission business in the Crescent City.

On reuring from his New Orleans house Mr. Ogden remoned to New York and at once took a high postreturned to New York and at once took a high posi-tion among the merchants of the city. He was at one time president of the Chamber of Commerce and was always inducatial with his associates. He was always inducatial with his associates. He was always inducatial with his associates. He was help in 1855 Mr. Ogden was elected a trustee of the Fank for Savings, and during the follow-ing year was chosen secretary—a position he held with credit until 1861, when he be-came compiration of the institution. This latter once he restoned some two montas ago on account of failing healts, it is noteworthy that he performed his duries, notwithstanding his advanced age, with an accuracy and lidenty which younger men than

of similar steath. It is noteworthy that he performed also duries, notwithstanding his advanced age, with an occurracy and intent which younger men than as was would find it difficult to surgass. His intellect remained unimpaired to the iast.

In positical life Mr. Ogden was prominent, although the never bed office. He was an old line wait, and on one occasion was the candidate of his party for the onice of Mayor, but was dereated. He, however, a ways took an active part in measures acagned to promote the interests of the intropolis, and was recognized as a heeral-minded publicated heat citizen. As an orator he was quite popular at one time, entivering many addresses in public to large and altentive audiences. He was also a frequent commounter to our interary periodicals. In his pressure distributor to our interary surght and honest. As a macchant he possessed the confidence of all who trainageted business with him. Socially he was a general most present an alarge circle of friends. To during a large circle of friends. To during a large circle of friends. To during a was a member.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS:

It was erroneously stated in one of yesterday's papers that, on account of the recent order of Col-A dior Grinnell, prohibiting Custom House officials 10 m acceptance of money or other considerations is an acceptance of money of other considerations in their capacity as officers of customs, a good many very coming in their resignations. The order will be acceptable the perquisites of many officials, but they are more resigned than resigning. It is likewas untrue that the Custom House employes have signed a bound that they will not in mutic accept accuming the form business men, but will content the many with their salaries.

SAMBO AT HOME

Report of the African Colonization So clety---How the Money Goes.

The Liberian Darkies in the Pursuit of Happiness Relapse Into Barbarism.

An Ethnological Fact of Importance-"All the Emigrants Who Are Alive Are in Good Spirits."

Once every year a number of antiquated gentle men, known as the African Colonization Society. meet in New York to discuss the condition of the Liberian republic and sid Sambo in running his governmental machine in the country of his curlyheaded ancestors. These gentlemen seem to be ob-livious of the fact that slavery is gone where the good niggers go, and that from being slaves in the sunny South the colored popula-tion have become masters. They publish an nually a report of their progress in the African Repository, and their last one is just out. By it we are informed that the society spent over \$70,000 in 1889, and with the money sent out to Liberia about 100 negro men and women and stxty picanninies, which is \$438 80 a darky. It seems that the treasury of the society is now nearly exhausted, which is hardly be wondered at, considering what it costs to rid the country of even one picanwondered at, considering what it costs A strong appeal is made for work of depopulating the funds to carry on the South and building up Liberia. The subscribers to the society who have liberally contributed in the however, be apt to think twice before giving any more money toward the enterprise; for it is pretty clearly shown in the report that the affairs of the society have been greatly mismanaged, and that AS A COLONIST SAMBO IS NOT A SUCCESS.

The treasurer's report for 1869, deducting \$2.125 of educational funds, credits an income of \$87,287. The ship Golcorda, which seems an elephant on their hands, is debited with \$33,498, and credited with \$15,635-a lost of \$17,567. The secretaries' salaries and collecting expenses are debited \$13,631; the African Repository, after deducting \$415, still shows a febrt side of \$1,686, giving a total of dead

shows a debit side of \$1,686, giving a total of dead expenses of \$32.610.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE TREASURER'S REFORT shows that the real tax on benevolence by the society's operations was, on Expenditure of donations.

Expenditure of legacies.

Expenditure of investments realized.

7,142
Expenditure of investments realized.

\$85
Receipts for rents.

\$2,494
Less taxes paid. 1.865

Total.....\$42.903 which may be divided as follows:-Ship and working expenses, \$32,610; expended on emigrants, \$10,290—\$42,909. The emigrants, then, instead of being sent out rich, as seemed at first, really had less than sixty-five dollars each; or, in other words, not twenty-five per cent of the benevolent gifts intended for them ever reached the emigrants. In view of these facts a correspondent asks, "Is it strange that there should be numerous deaths in acclimation under such management, and does this mode of benev cient work pay and who does it pay?"

The correspondence published with the report shows that instead of the American Africans civilizing the native Africans the very reverse is the case.

the former yielding to the induence of the latter and relaising late barbarism. This is an important ethinological fact, and is worth the meney spent in proving it. Few of the letters have the names of the writers attached, but being published by the society are, of course, authorate.

The report says:—

By the vast movement of Providence in this country preparation has been made for the civitization and evangelization of Africa. Numbers of the people of color are designed to be sent to their ancestral land to serve 60d and save their brethren. The American Colonization Society, recognizing the divine oall, works on with increasing faith in the ultimate success of its benevolent effort to construct a Christian African empire. a Christian Afresti empire

of the correspondents of the society

of the correspondents of the speciety:—
IEXTHAGE, b—An emigration is started from America with suitelent food for the verage and to last them six months in Liberia, This food is not of the best quality. When the emigrants arrive on the coast of Liberia they are at once put into receptaches, from 10 to 120 in one house. The four, hand, butter, choose a rid other arrives become stale, ranced and worms in about two months after their arrival. Many are taken down with child and fever during the first month, and all will suffer, if not in the first, during the second month. They will have no or very few purespin only one play-sician to afterd them, who has a field of liftness miles a pure header. Frequently the doctor has not a small supply of medicine. The house becomes very filley, and under these y say wring the riest six

chemistances I think I can safely say
About Osh-roberm in the Duting The First Six
When the six months have expired those who are still survivine are required to leave the recognised. But now they have
no houses and are in a feeble state; ere, for the most part,
without money, theme they generally put up or have put up a
native thatch some, with in oliour. Now, too, they have no
rood, and in their feeble state must begin to clear off some
mod and put down porthers and cassada and other cepstabias. Here they gain safer very mech, and many die durlar the remaining part of the first year.
Those who live must new depend for a lirelihood on the
productions of the early. But manusch as all labor must be
productions of the early. But manusch as all labor must be
productions of the early. But manusch as all labor must be
productions of the early. But manusch as all labor must be
productions of only thing that will pay, but it will not begin to pay
until six years after being planted.

The achieves a few being planted.

and where they succe, and many is a sort time die, it would cond to chees and promisers out to chasses and Christianire those who are they. As a guerar thing, the colorisation of the chasses are about as proceeding and superstitions as the heathest tensions. It is a specially the colorisation of the chasses are about a superstition as the heathest tensions. It is a superstition of the superstition of the superstition of the superstition of the chasses are superstitionally the superstition of the chasses are superstition. I make the statements not that I have any piperstition. I make the statements not that I have any piperstition. I make the statements not that I have any piperstition. I make the statements not that I have any piperstition. I make the statement have been for heavent weeks, arranging to have our emigrants removed from a Robertsport to our new settlement on the river. We lost some they said to our company, the half of which number being infants and youths, however, Those emigrants who are also appear to be in good spirits, and manifest a determination to go to work and make for them selves a confortable house."

These enigrants who are affecting papers to be in yout spirite, and manifest a determination to go to work and make for them selves a confortable home.

My Dyan Sur - Finding Captain Webber here, on the ave of sailing for Boston, I concluded to write you a few lines in addition to what I wrote by the disclonia.

Speaking of the mortality among the emigrants to Cape Mount and the procable reasons, I would say that it is traceable to two things, mainty:—

1. In the insufficiency in the salary of the physician, On year related from Dr. Cooper there employed for six months only, at a salary of £553 for that time, to care for and attend to 169 newly sardived emigrants; and at the expiration of the stipulated time he withdrew and went to Monrovia, leaving the people sick and dying. Emigrants need the care and attend on the physicians for months after their first six months have enpired. They shoult have medical nid for at least twelve months gratts, if required.

The second reason is, that the emigrants in these days are poore equipped. They come out here poor, with no prospect of butering their condition either for years, and these are years of toll and poverty; they maturally become despondent; being site, with a family to support and no visible means to do it with a family to support and no visible means to do it with, the mea sink under their frouble and file. Dr. Cooper had to clothe one-third of them to encourage into bottom of brilling up our country with onigrants from America, under such disadvantages, is very poor indeed. In fact, it would be a supported to the country of the measure of the country of the measure of the country of the measure of the country of the country of the measure of the country of the country of the measure of the country of the country of the country of the measure of the country of the present; for, if continued as at present, the results will be disagrous beyond conception in a few years. Then THERR is NOTHING FOR THER TO 10.

All cannot go to farming, and even farmers must have m

for them where they can image a wrong and one too proyument.

We need also educational facilities. This has been too much neglected. The government is not, nor will be, able to educate the masses for years to come. The Missionary So-ciety are gradually withdrawing hert schools from us and looking forward to the day when the people themselves will take this matter in hand. Now, sir, if these things are to con-tione as they are, and targe numbers of ignorant and papper emigrants are poured in upon uz, you can judge what our unit will be.

Unue as they are, and large numbers of ignorant and pauper emigrants are poured in upon us, you can judge what our emitwith be.

"HIL CREAM OF THE GOLORED POPULATION."

MY DEAR SIR—* * We MONROVIA, Oct. 6, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR—* * We MONROVIA, Oct. 6, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR—* * We MONROVIA, Oct. 6, 1859.

Iciter in "answer to Dr. Durbin." At the inhiling men here regards with regard the published. At the thinking men here promise of Mr. Oreuit to continue to see a first of the end of the see and the endigrants as have been sent within the last four or fire years fills us with horror. General Howard certainly wrote handly when he characterized such endigrants are the cream of the colored population." You yourself know from personal observation the miserable condition of the reent emigrants to Liberta; and I am quite sure that, if Mr. Oreuit knew the facts in the case, if he could see the suffering which the recent emigrants have undergone and are now undergoing in consequence of the unprepared mental and bodity state in which they came here, he would not, as a Christian philanthropist, parast in propagating the views held forth in his letter of July 9, 1889, unless, indeed, his policy by the get emigrants and money, as all bazards, on the principle, "Rem, regre of posite, self-your mayor, pasto, rem."

I do think that no man has a right to throw fortic to the and you may repeated, you.

I do think that no man has a right to throw forth to the world has crule, hashy and undigested notions on matters of their moment, especially if those notions are likely to effect

a large circle of important interests, involving large outlays of money and the lives of hundreds of people. If men will not qualify themselves by careful, patient inquiry and earnest reflection before they presume to propound independent opinions, let them take care lest they be found to fight against the suggestion of the Most High.

COUNTRY HABITS.

MONROVIA. January, 1870.

DEAR SIZ.— ** I cannot understand those colonizationists who put themselves in opposition to your educational movement. They see no me unterly blind. Let them come here and look at the miserable, thrift eas, helpless slavery victims they have sent to Liberia, and they will see in a moment that much of their effort of late, that is, in collecting money and hurrying emigrants here, has been but pouring out water upon the ground. Some of these poor creatures are so utterly weak that they cannot stand up even in the presence of paganism. Down they go at once and sink into healthen habits. Not a few of these creatures sirrly of their clothes and go into the country. Six weeks ago a girl came to my house with chalk marks upon her face, rings on her wrists, and her clothing about one half yard of cloth about her ioins. A few minutes conversation served to show that she was an American. Only a fortnight before she had thrown aside her clothes and adopted country habits. There are scores of such men and avonen in the country, aret unless something extraordinary is done many more will do the same. The grand preventive is education and religion. Dr. Pinney's effort, if successful, will prove the salvation of Liberia. May God give the New York society every measure of success!

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mis:ellaneous Reports of Miscellaneous Committees-Overhauling the tBy-Laws-The Funding Bill and an Opposing Memorial-Crusade Against Collectors of the Bailey

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at one P. M. yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber, corner of Cedar and William streets. An unusual number of members was present, Mr. William E. Dodge, the president, in the

After reading and approval of the minutes of the previous regular meeting and a special meeting held at a later date, Mr. Opdyke, from the committee appointed to consider the proceedings of the meeting of the Poard of Trade at Richmond, Va., reported that they had performed their duty and had no difference of views to express from those embodied in the resolutions passed by the Board, and asked to be discharged, which was done.

The Committee on the Alabama Claims reported

progress and were continued.

The report of the committee appointed to watt on Mr. William H. Seward, late Secretary of State, on Mr. William H. Seward, late Secretary of State, and congratulate him on benaif of the Chamber on his safe return from his recent extended travelling tour was submitted and the endorsement thereof expressed by the Chamber by a unanimous vote of approval.

Messrs. George H. Jarvis and George W. Dow were reappointed auditors to examine the accounts of the Chamber.

A committee to whom was deputted overhauling the by-laws of the Chamber submitted their report.

A committee to whom was deputed overhailing the by-laws of the Chamber submitted their report, suggesting to the latter various amendments. The report, on motion, was haid on the table, ordered to be printed and a c-py seat to each member, and mape the special order of the next meeting.

The subject of the Funding bill before Congress, and the resolutions presented in reference to the same at the last meeting of the Chamber, which resolutions have aircardy been published in the figurals, was brought up by Mr. Opporing, who stated that the Executive Committee had had it under consideration before the assembling of the Chamber, but owing to want of time had arrived at no results in the matter. No subject, he went on to state, was deserving of more careful consideration as their hands. The currency was the blood of the country. This Funding bill was being actively discussed by every Chamber of Commerce and Board of Frade in the country, and it was time, he insisted, that they should express their views upon it. He had prepared a memorial remonstrating against the bill, which had been shoulted to the Executive Committee, and which he would like to read.

Mr. Loew objected to the reading of the memorial.

Mr. Lorw objected to the reading of the memorial urging that it was properly belove the Executive Committee, and had no right to be laid before the

Committee, and had no right to be had belofe to Chamber.

Mr. Oppyke cialmed that the memorial was simply an expression of his private views, and that he had a right to present his private views on any subject to the chamber.

Quite an animated and prolonged discussion ensued. Some insisted that the memorial should be read, while others as streamously opposed the reading. Others urged the reference of the whole matter, the memorial included, to a special committee, waite others advocated that they be turned over to the consideration of the Executive Committee. This

read, white surged the reference of the whole matter, the memorial included, to a special committee, while others advocated that they be furned over to the consideration of the Executive Committee. This last proposition smally prevailed.

A communication was received asking an expression of the views of the Chamber upon a perition which was being circulated among the importers and other business men of the city, relative to the seizure of the property and books and papers of business men by officials of the City, relative to the seizure of the property and books and papers or business men by officials of the City, relative to the seizure of the property and books and papers or business men by officials of the City, relative to the seizure of the power conferred upon such cofficials by the act of Congress of March 2, 1857. The petition, which is designed to prevent a repetition of seizures such as were perpetrated by the latt Collector Bailey, sets forth that the act in question is contrary to the spirit of the constitution and greatly detrimental to the best interests of the business community. After a brief discussion it was referred to the Executive Communications were read from Senator Conking

the Executive Committee.

Communications were read from Senator Conkling and the Secretary of State of New York announcing the respective completion of the harbor of retuge at thock island and on the south side of Long Island. The latter communication was on motion referred to the Executive Committee and the former laid on the table, as likewise a communication in reference to political troubles in Johnessee, after which, there being no further business, the Committee adjourned.

FIRES IN THE ENIFED STATES DURING

Losses Twenty Thousand Dollars and Unwords.

The following is a list of fires and the value o property destroyed in which the loss at each was 829,000 and upwards-with the exception of thos th New York city, where the total loss is given-oc curring in the month of March, 1870:-Description of Penn

- Autora, L., sloces - Marlon, S. C., public bublings - Richmond, Va., woollen factor; - Palmettn, S. C., hosings houses - S. Louis, Henor saloons - Commond, S. L., hoyes block - Comport, N. L., hoyes block - Comport, N. L., hoyes block - Commissions, N. J., railroad septe - Louisville, Ky., dry goods stores - Baygor, Mo., sfores - Baston, Gore block - Pawing, Mo., sfores - Baston, Gore block - Pawing, Mo., sfores - Louisville, Ky., dry goods stores - Louisville, Ky., dry goods stores - Louisville, Ky., dry palmod salt houses - S. Alimenouses, railroads repair salton - Louisville, Ky., dry railroad saltons - Louisville, Ky., dry railroad saltons - Louisville, Ky., dry palmod salton - Louisville, Mole, dry good stores - Louisville, Mole, dry good stores - Mattene City, Ohlo, woolen mills - Auburn, N. Y., business block - Lovingron, Ky., store - Christopho, Ky., store - Christopho, Ky., store - Christopho, Rys, store	ENGLES OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	
- Autora, L., sloces - Marlon, S. C., public bublings - Richmond, Va., woollen factor; - Palmettn, S. C., hosings houses - S. Louis, Henor saloons - Commond, S. L., hoyes block - Comport, N. L., hoyes block - Comport, N. L., hoyes block - Commissions, N. J., railroad septe - Louisville, Ky., dry goods stores - Baygor, Mo., sfores - Baston, Gore block - Pawing, Mo., sfores - Baston, Gore block - Pawing, Mo., sfores - Louisville, Ky., dry goods stores - Louisville, Ky., dry goods stores - Louisville, Ky., dry palmod salt houses - S. Alimenouses, railroads repair salton - Louisville, Ky., dry railroad saltons - Louisville, Ky., dry railroad saltons - Louisville, Ky., dry palmod salton - Louisville, Mole, dry good stores - Louisville, Mole, dry good stores - Mattene City, Ohlo, woolen mills - Auburn, N. Y., business block - Lovingron, Ky., store - Christopho, Ky., store - Christopho, Ky., store - Christopho, Rys, store	1-Louisville, Ky., barrel factory	180
1 Marton, S. C., public buildings — Richmond, Va., woollen factor; 5 Palmette, S. C., business houses 4 St. Louis, Higuer subouse. 4 St. Louis, Higuer subouse. 5 Newark, N. J., buildings, st. S	1 - Aurora, Di., stochs	- 4
ii. Richmond, Va., Wooden factor. ii. Palmetti, S. C., hosingas houses. 4. St. Louis, Hauor saloons. 4. St. Louis, Hauor saloons. 4. Bouton Wharf Comeany's outlitings. 4. Bouton Wharf Comeany's outlitings. 4. Brachmoon. N. Y., Interrise Agrands. 4. Macon, Ga., stores. 4. Gangord, N. H., hoyea' block. 6. Gangord, N. H., hoyea' block. 7. Communiyaw, N. J., rathrond sepot. 7. Louisville, Ky., dry goods stores. 7. Boston, Gore block. 7. Boston, Gore block. 7. Pawyord, Mo., stores. 7. Boston, Gore block. 7. Louisville, Ky., dry goods stores. 7. Louisville, Ky., dry good stores. 7. Louisville, Ky., dry good stores. 7. Louisville, Ky., dry good stores. 7. Louisville, My., dry good stores. 7. Louisvilla, Mo., bud drugs. 7. Louisvillana, Mo., bud, wooden mills. 7. Louisvillana, Mo., bud, wooden mills. 7. Louisvillana, Mo., bud wooden mills. 7. Louisvillana, Mo., bud drugs. 7. Louisvillana, Mo., bud, wooden mills. 7. Defroit, Mich., dry good stores. 7. Louisvillana, Oldo, Trult plekking house.	I Marrian S Compatible in Litters	2
4 - St. Louis, liquor saloois. 4 - Nevari, N. J. bull-lings. 4 - Boulon Whear Commany's culldings. 5 - Boulon Whear Commany's culldings. 6 - Street Managers, N. Y. Insertite Argunt. 6 - Cangord, N. H. Invest Managers. 7 - Cangord, N. H. Invest Managers. 8 - Cangord, N. H. Invest Managers. 8 - Cangord, N. H. Invest Managers. 8 - Cangord, N. H. Invest Managers. 9 - Cangord, N. H. Invest Managers. 9 - Bargor, Managers, Sold Managers. 9 - Sections, La., characterist and houses. 9 - Managers, Managers, Managers. 9 - Managers, Managers	S. Richmond, Va., worden factors	- 3
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4 Macan, Ga., stores. 4 Cancord, N. H., hoyea'slobea. 10 Whitebail, N. H., holl are himber yard. 11 Whitebail, N. H., holl are himber yard. 12 Commingiaw, N. J., relirond depot. 13 Louisellis, Ky., dry goods scores. 13 Bargor, Mo., sfores. 13 Bargor, Mo., sfores. 14 Bargor, Mo., sfores. 15 Boston, Gore block. 15 Particuted, H. L., bleichery. 21 New Orleans, La., stearchouls and horses. 22 Mithwaldes, railmost repaire show. 23 Louislandes, railmost houses. 24 Louisland, Mo., buildings. 25 Sandento, Cal., railmost houses. 26 Sandento, Cal., railmost houses. 27 Louisland, Mo., buildings. 28 Sandento, Cal., railmost houses. 29 Louisland, Mo., buildings. 20 Sandento, Odio, business houses. 21 Louisland, Mo., buildings. 22 Louisland, Mo., buildings. 23 Louisland, Mo., buildings. 24 Louisland, Mo., buildings. 25 Detroit, Mich., der good, atores. 26 Matmone City, Oilo, woollen mills. 27 Auburn, N. Y., business block. 28 Covingron, Ky., sore. 29 Covingron, Ky., sore. 30 Cieveland, Oilo, Crult packing house.	1 - Boston what Comeany's commings	+
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18—Louisellia, Ky., dry goods sorres. 13—Bargar, Mo., slores. 13—Bargar, Mo., slores. 13—Bargar, Mo., slores. 13—Bargar, Mo., slores. 21—New Orleans, La., slorathrabs and horses. 22—Maiwastes, railmost repaire show. 23—Louisardle, Kw., city reduced stackes. 23—Saccamento, Cal., railmost horses. 23—Saccamento, Cal., railmost horses. 24—Louisardle, Nw., city reduced stackes. 25—Saccamento, Cal., railmost horses. 25—Saccamento, Cal., railmost horses. 25—Sandrater, Odo, business horses. 25—Sandrater, Odo, business horses. 26—Wannandton, N. J., hole und drug store. 27—Wannance City, Oilo, woollen milis. 28—Auburn, N. Y., business block. 29—Covington, Ky., sorse. 30—Piniadelphia, Pa., dichilery. 31—Cleveland, Oilo, Pull packing house.	S-Communipaw, N. J., railroad depot	19
18—Batgor, Mo., slores. 19—Boston, Gore biose. 19—Boston, Gore biose. 19—Pawinekel, B. I., blenchery 21. New Orleans, La., demichery 22. Mitwankes, railwast repair shop. 23. Mitwankes, railwast repair shop. 24. Duśph, Hl., businoss brusec. 25. Duśph, Hl., businoss brusec. 25. Sacramento, Cal., railwast bridge 25. Journal of the state of the second shop	8-Louisville, Ky., dry goods stores	- 53
13. Boston, Gore block 14. Participated St. L., Menchery 21. New Orleans, La., Menchenty 21. New Orleans, La., Menchenty 21. Aliventhees and houses 22. Aliventhees relationed repairs whose. 23. Louisaville, New city reduced newless 23. Saccamento, Cal., reduced bridge 24. Louisaville, New city reduced bridge 25. Sandenty, Onlo, business houses 26. Sandenty, Onlo, business houses 27. Louisaville, New College St. College 28. Sandenty, Onlo, business houses 29. Toys, N. Y., unreduced works. 20. Wannington, N. J., hole unidery store. 21. Holyoke, Mass., paper tailla. 22. Auburn, N. Y., business block. 23. Covington, Ky., sone. 24. Covington, Ky., sone. 25. Philadelphia, Pa., dichliery 26. Oleron, Christophicking house.	H-Haugur, Mei, stores	4
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21 New Pricate, La., describents and horses; 2 24 Animanisce, raintond repair edition. 1 25 Louisvalle, Nv., city enhanced stables. 2 25 Davight Ith, heshoust houses. 3 25 Ascaumento, Cal., raintond bridge 1 26 Louisvalle, Nv., city enhanced stables. 3 27 Louisvalle, Nv., pricings. 3 28 Sandrate, Onlo, business houses. 3 29 Louisvalle, Nv., pricings. 4 20 Wagnington, N. J., hole thi drug store. 4 21 Holycke, Mass., paper tailth. 4 22 Lovington, Ky., some . 4 23 Warner City, Onlo, weoffer miles. 4 24 Auburn, N. Y., business block. 4 25 Covington, Ky., some . 4 26 Covington, Ky., some . 4 26 Covington, Ky., some . 4 27 Printelephia, Pa., dichlery. 3 28 Cleveland, Oblo, Cult packing house. 4 28 Covington, Ky., some . 4 28 Covington, Ky., some . 4 3 Cleveland, Oblo, Cult packing house.	-Pawtucket, R. L. bleschery	- 0
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22 - Louiszalle, Kw., city realroad stavles. 23 - Davight, tild, instruses houses. 23 - Saccamento, Cai, realroad bridge. 24 - Sandraky, Oulo, business houses. 25 - Sandraky, Oulo, business houses. 26 - Waanington, N. J., buse und drug store. 27 - Waanington, N. J., buse und drug store. 28 - Waanington, N. J., buse und drug store. 29 - Holyoke, Mass., paper taillia. 20 - Lovington, My, some the control of th	3-Milwaukes, railroad renair shoo	19
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77 Helvoke, Mass, paper tallis. 72 Debroik, Miele, der good stores. 72 Mattinge City, Didle, weolden milis. 73 Auburn, N. bustness blook. 73 Horington, Ry., Store. 74 Helvoke, Markey, Markey	-Aroy. N. A., Discould Works	40
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24 - Audurn, N. Y., bauness block. B: -Covington, Ky., stope. B: -Covington, Ky., stope. B: -Covoland, Ohio, traft packing house.	-Detroit, Mich., dev good; stores,	- 6
23 - Audurn, N. Y., business block. 23 - Covington, Ky., store. 23 - Cavington, Pa., distillers. 24 - Cleveland, Ohio, trult packing house.	Maining City, Onlo, Woollen mills	- 6
25 - Lovington, Ry., Store 30 - Philadelphia, Pa., distillery. 31 - Cleveland, Oblo, Trult packing house.	- Auburn, N. Y., business block	2
31 - Cieveixad, Oblo, truit packing house	3 - Covington, Kv., Store	- 1
31 - Cleveland, Oblo, fruit packing house	3 -Philadelphia, Pa., distillers	15
New York city, total losses for month	-Cieveland, Oblo, truft packing house	100
and the same of th	New York city, total losses for month	23
The state of the s		

Total for March, 1852 2,822,0

MORE CLERICAL SCANDAL.

Rumors Affecting the Honor of a Boctor of Divinity-He is Charged with Breach of

Promise of Marriage.

[From the Pittsburg Commercial of April 3.]
The community for some time pass has been The community for some time past has been excited over ramors affecting the honor and reputation of a well-known and popular munister, pastor of a very large and flourishing congregation in Alicghau. The minister is a widower, his wife having died some three years ago. In his congregation was a young lady, the dangater of a widow in humble circumstances, but highly respectable. The lady a young lady, the daughter of a wholey in humble circumstances, but highly respectable. The lady had received a good education, had qualified herself for the profession of teaching, and had for some me taught in one of the ward schools of Alic-heny.

This lady was a great favorite with her paster, and

me taught in one of the ward schools of Abstheny.

This lady was a great favorite with her pastor, and in due time he became a suitor for her hand and was accepted. It is said that she has in her possession ninery-six notes and love letters which he had written to her, and in one of them the promise to marry is referred to, and June, 1879, fixed as the time. The intercourse continues mutually agreeable until recently, when the doctor became cold toward her, and finally expressed his determination not to marry her. The rumor also goes that the doctor is in love with a young ledy in an Eastern State, who is an only child and helress to a large fortune.

There is intense excitement in his congregation over these rumors, and some forty families, it is said, either have severed their connection with the church or contempiate doing so unless a satisfactory explanation is made. The curich session has taken informal notice of the matter, and will probably bring the case before the Presbytery. The young lady first alluded to has given all the doctor's letters into the hands of the session. She states that she has no desire to prosecute him, but only wishes to have his duplicity exposed.

She has applied for a situation as teacher in a school in Chicago, where she has a brother residing, engaged in the practice of medicine. It is not known whether the Eastern lady is aware of the situation of affairs here, but the matter has assumed such a scrious aspect that a full explanation will ere long be demanded by the church judicatory.

A Chill Married.—A minister in Athol, Mass.,

A CHILD MARRIED.—A minister in Athol, Mass., a few days since married a young man from Orange to a little girl of tweive, at the command of the child's mother, who accompanied them. The clerryman was very unwilling to perform the ceremony, but the mother insisted upon it, saying that the husband should have no control over his child wife until site was seventeen, and that all the preliminary legal proceedings had been compiled with.—

Providence Heraid, April 6.

THE NEW CITY COVERNMENT.

The Changes in the Present Regime-What Bureaus Are Abolished and Who Go Out of Office.

The new Charter for the government of the city of New York having becomes law the following comparison of its provisions with the late regime will be found very interesting. As will be seen a num ber of bureaus of the city government are abolished and several prominent officeholders legislated out of their fat positions.

are very considerably augmented. He is empowered to appoint the heads of all the executive departments, excepting those of finance and law, and his veto to any act of the Common Council requires a vote of three-fourths instead of two-thirds of the members elected in order to be overruled. Instead of being elected at the charter election in December he will be voted for at the general election in Novemper, and will hold his office two years, commencing on the lat day of January next after his election.

THE COMMON COUNCIL is reorganized. The Board of Aldermen, instead of consisting of twenty-one members elected from the Assembly districts, as at present, will be composed of lifteen members, elected on a general ticket. The organization of the Board of Assistant Aldermen will remain in the same form so far as its number of members and their apportionment are concerned. The first election for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall take place at the judicial election, to be held on the third Tuesday in May, 1870, and the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen then elected shall take office on the first Monday in June following, at noon, and then supersede the Common Council now in office. The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen so elected shalf hold office until the first Monday in

noon, and then supersede the Common Council now in office. The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen so elected shall noid office until the first Monday in January, 1872. There shall be Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen elected at the general election in November, 1871, and anunally thereafter at every succeeding general election, who shall take office at noon on the first Monday of January in each and every year rollowing their election.

A four-fiths vote instead of a three-fourths vote is made necessary for the expenditure of money by the Common Council for any celebration, procession or enfertament. In addition to its general powers the Common Council is empowered to legislate in detail for the regulation of traffic and sales in the streets, highways, roads and public places; the use of the same by foot possengers, vehicles and locomotives; the use of sidewalks, building fronts and house fronts within the stoop lines; to prevent and remove encroachments upon and obstractions to the streets, highways, roads and public places; to regulate the opening of street surfaces, the laying of gas and water mains, the building and repairing of sawers and erecting gaslights; to provide for and regulate the opening, widening and extending of streets below Pourteents syeet; to regulate and prayean the throwing or depositing of ashes, offal, dirt or garbage in the streets, to regulate and prayean the throwing or depositing of ashes, offal, dirt or garbage in the streets; to regulate the streets and avenues, and horse troughs; to prouse of the streets and sidewalks for signs, simposts, vide for and regulate street pavements, crosswalks, curbstones, gutter stones and sidewalks; to regulate the use of guns, pistois, ficarms firecrackers, fireworks, and deconating works of all descriptions within the city; intoxication, fighting and quarrelling in the sireets and sidewalks; to regulate the use of guns, pistois, firearms firecrackers, firework, and thouse, the endoughment of hardens, parameters and wenders; the inspection and seeding o

are materially changed, and, as is hereatter shown in detail, comest of the departments of Finance, Law, Potice, Pablic Works, Public Charities and Correction, Fire, Health, Public Parks, Buildings and Docks, some of which are entirely now and take the place of several departments and bareaus now in existence.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT
remains unclinaged. He principal officers are Richard B. Connelly, Comptralier: Peter B. Sweens, City
Chamberlain and County Freasurer; Thomas Bunlap,
Collector of the City Revenues: Bernard Smyth, Receiver of Taxes; A. S. Caty, Clerk of Arrears; Wm.
A. Herring, Anditor of Accounts; James leving, Registrar of Licences, and Patrick Carroll, Superintondent of Maracis—all of which officers will probably
romain.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

dent of Markets-all of which officers will probably romain.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT is also unchanged by the Charton. Its officers are Richard O'Gorman, Counsel to the Corporation; Thomas C. Fields, Corporation Attoracy, and Audrew J. Rogers, Public administrator.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT is abolished, and its functions are transferred to bureaus of the newly created departments. The principal officers affected by this change are George W. Micham, Street Commissioner, James Hayes, Superintendent of Street Commissioner, James Hayes, Superintendent of Street improvements; Renry A. Childs, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies; Charles A. Denike, Depaty Superintendent of the same; William II. Cooke, Superintendent of Bureau of Wharves; Isaac Edwards, Superintendent of Bureau of Romes, Collector of Assessments, together with a large number of subordinate officers and clerks.

THE CHORON BOARD,

of which Thomas Stephens is president Robert L.

of which Taomas Stopheas is president, Robert L. Darragh session commissioner, and George S. Greene chief organeer, is also about as a department.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FURLIS WORKS

partment.

The DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS swallows up the two above mentioned departments in the following manuer.—There shall be a Department of Public Works, the nead or thef officer of which shall be called "Commissioner of Public Works," who shall be appointed by the Mayor and hold office for four years, and who shall reselve a salary equal to that now or they be shall be should be that now or they be commissioner. Whenever the works this fugities of the crotin squeduct board, or president of the Crotin aqueduct board, or street commissioner shall decen in any existing law, ordinance, resolution, contract or doministioner of Public Works, and wherever in any law or in any edimance or obligation of the Corporation the words street department or Crotin aqueduct board hereauty to mean the "Donartment of Public Works, and wherever in any law or in any edimant to mean the "Donartment of Public Works, and the Cours and the terms of office of the Street Commissioner thereof. Within five days after the passage of this act the terms of office of the Street Commissioner thereof. Within five days after the passage of this act the terms of office of the Street Commissioner the Course of the city of New York, and the President Commissioner, the Assistant commissioner and the Citer Engineer of the Crotin Aqueduct Department of the city of New York shall cuid, and the said offices respectively shall as now under the Street Department or Crotin Aqueduct Department of Public Works." together with all

con, and the said offices respectively shall be abolisned. The bureaus, calces and positi as now under
the Street Bepartment of Croton Aqueduct Department, respectively, are hereby transferred to the
"Bepartment of Public Works," together with all
their papers, books, documents, property and public
effects, and with the like authority and compensation, and the terms of office of the several persons
now holding office or position or employment under
said Street and Croton Aqueduct Bepartment shall
be terminated within five days from the passage of
this act.

This new department has a bureau for laying
water pipes, and the construction and repair of
sowers, wells and hydrants, paving and
repaving and repairing streets; the chief
officer of which shall be called "Water Purvoyor;" a bureau for the collection of revenue
derived from the sale and use of water; the
chief officer of which shall be called "Water Register;" a bureau for the subject and distribution of
Croton water, the chief officer of which shall be
called "Canel Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct."
with power to appoint and remove at pleasure and
detail a staff of assistant engineers; he and they
must be civil engineers of at least ten years' experience; the commissioner may delegate to this bureau
any power and duty now conserred by law or ordinance on the canel engineer of the Croton Aqueduct
Board; a bureau for grading, flagging, curoing and
grattering streets the chief officer of which shall be
called "Superintendent of Street Improvements;"
a bureau of streets and roads, the chief officer
of which shall be called "Superintendent of
Superintendent of Lamps and
gas;" a bureau of repairs and supplies, which
shall be called "Superintendent of Capital and
for in other departments, the canel officer of which
shall be called "Superintendent of Capital and
for in other departments, the canel officer of which
shall be called "Superintendent of Capital and
supplies," and shall be a practical builder; and a
bureau for the collection of assessments

sieners by the commissioners first appointed under this act, of their appointment and qualification the powers and duties of the sain Board of Metropolitan Police snail cease and be no longer operative within the city and county of New York. The present commissioners are Joseph S. Bosworth, Henry Smith, Matthew T. Brennan and Benjamin F. Manierre.

The detailed organization of the department will not be materially affected, the present force, probably, continuing as at present constituted, with the exception of perhaps a few unimportant changes of officers.

officers.

THE PEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS
Is entirely new and is to consist of five commissioners to hold office for five years. This department is to have charge of all parks above Canal street, thereby assuming control of

to have charge of all parks above Canal street, thereby assuming control of and dispensing with its present Board of Commissioners, consisting of Charles H. Russell, J. F. Butterworth, Wardo Hatchins, Thomas C. Fields, Andrew H. Green. Heary C. Stebblins, R. M. Blatchford and M. H. Grinnell. Some of these gentlemen will, however, in all probability, be placed upon the new Board of Commissioners. All provisions of law which provide for the maintenance and government of the Central Park, or grant powers and devolve dulies upon the Commissioners of the Central Park, or provide salary to the Compiroller of the sand park, snall apply to the new Boardment of Parks. If he department of Parks, is to consist of a Board of five Commissioners, and will have charge of the wharves, piers and sitps of the city, thus swallowing the Street Department's Bureau of Wharves, of which Win. H. Gooke is superincendent.

Bureau of Wharves, of which Wm. H. Cooke is superintendent.

THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS.
including those of Fire, Health, Buildings and Public Charities and Corrections, together with the various commissions now existing, are not materially changed in their organization, except in the manner of appointing their officers and the terms of office. All elective officers are to be voted for at the general election in November. There are, of course, many other leatures of the new charter different from the provisions of previous laws, but the above synopsis indicates the principal changes and gives a good idea of the new regime.

THE NEW UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

He is Sworn in and Enters Upon His Duties-His Record and Connection with the Secret History of the War.

General George H. Sharpe, the newly-appointed United States Marshal for the Southern district of New York, was sworn in before Judge Blatchford vesterday and entered upon the duties of his office. His sureties are Mr. A. B. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, formerly president of Rutgers College, and J. Has brouck, president of the National Bank of Rondout, each being bondsman in the sum of \$40,000.

At the breaking out of the rebellion General Sharpe was practising law in Kingston, N. Y., in partnership with J. B. Steele, who represented that district in two Congresses during the war, and was a candidate for a taird term at the time of his sudden death. The General entered the service as captain in the Twentieth New York State Militia, which was among the first regiments to proceed to the seat of war, reaching Washington in April, 1861. In 1862 he was sent for to raise one the Senatorial district regiments

In 1862 he was sent for to raise one of the Senatorial district regiments under the call for more troops, and in the incredibily brief period of twenty-two days from the day of receiving anthority to raise his regiment colonel sharpe reached Washington with a full regiment—the 126th New York Volunteers, completely equipped and ready for service. He participated with distinction in the battle of Fredericksburg, and was soon after placed in command of his brigade.

When General Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac he sent for General Sharpe, who was an accomplished French scholar, to take charge of some important military translations and in the reorganization of the army requested General Sharpe to prepare a paper upon the best means of obtaining information from the enemy. Upon presenting his report General Sharpe was piaced in charge of the secret Service Department of the Army of the Potomac, with uniformy to reorganize and periect it as he deemed best. An edicient corps of securs and spies was established and a bureau of miliary information created, which was probably never executed it any army in the world. By means of this bureau General Sharpe kept the commanding general informed of the contemplated movements of the enemy, and main tained a perfect roster of Lee's army from 1833 until the close of the recellion. The remarkable incidents connected with the operations of that bureau of secret military information would fill a volume of most intensely interesting history. At the surrender of Lee's army from 1833 until the close of the recellion. The remarkable incidents connected with the operations of that other also. After serving upon General Grant's staff until the final mustering out of the volumeer to contemplate the report of Lee's army feneral Sharpe was appointed by General Grant to parole the rebel army, and at the request of General Lee paroled that officer also. After serving upon General Grant's staff until the final mustering out of the volumeer to ress General Sharpe was sent by t implicating prominent Confederates abroad in the assassmation of President Lincoln. The General's real mission was concealed by an impression given to the pushe that he was on the Surrati after, at Rome, and tens is probably the first time that the

THE RED RIVER WAR.

Arrival of Dr. Schultz at Milwaukee-His Statement of Ills Escape and the General

Arrival of Dr. Schultz at Milwaukee-His Statement of Ris Escape and the General Aspect of Affairs.

[From the Minwaukee Wisconsin, April 4.]

Yesterday moraing Dr. Schultz, who has agured complemously in the Rea River troubles, and for whose head Riel has offered a handsome sum, arrived in this city from the hed Liver, accompanied by Joseph Monkinsan, a half breed. The doctor is en route to Ottawa, Canada, where he will remain nauli the troubles end of the insurgents are broaght to time. Br. Schultz is a Norwegan, who went into the Rea River country some years ago and established a training post at Fort Garry. He acculandated a handsome property, and at the three of the insurgents to to the seaffered severely at the hands of the insurgents it is not to be supposed that he gives a very flattering report of them of their prospects. He says that they number only some 500 men, and the cause of the revolt is a mystery to all. That they did not like the dead obscioning a part of the dominion of Canada is one reason of the trouble, and that they desired to become a part of the dimension of Randa is one reason of the trouble, and that they desired to become a part of the dimension and the desired to be come a part of the dimension and the results is another. The doctor says that an irish schoolmaster, named Docohae, has done no intile towards stirring up the troubles. Donohue is a Fenna and he arged upon the half breeds to reasis to the last annexation to the Dominion and to said the insurgents. The doctor says that Donohue informed the in argent that it too to the flash annexation to the Dominion and to said the was any at being saperaction as flowing the troubles. Donohue in Canada in the could to any the revolt. He was any at being saperaction as Governor by McDonion and the all ne could to any the revolt. He was any at being saperaction as Governor by McDonion to discounting and and the government proper for Garry. Or the 700 only forty came to thus, the decord flav. Over 700 signed the rout of the regiment proper forty were ordered to Dr. Schultz's store to project it and the government property. While here they were surrounded by several hundred of the insurgents under Riel, who demanded their surrender. They had only a dozen guns to protect the abuse, and the party surrendered. They were taken to the stone fort and connect. They were taken to the stone fort and connect. They managed to get open a window of the fort and tweive escaped, the ruse being discovered just as the thirteenth was getling out. He was captured. Of the tweive seven were captured and taken abox; the doctor and four others escaped. Scott, who some days since was shot by Riel, escaped with the party, but was recaptured. Riel asserts that scott twice broke his parole, out Dr. Schultz declares that this is not true. Seet was condemned by a court martial, and our informant says that he died because Riel felt a personal cleike for him. Dr. Schultz came out of the fort on a rope made from the burdalo robe on which he slept. When within fourteen feet of the ground the fastenthy broke and he feil, receiving injuries which rendered his subsection. ionsteen feet of the ground the fastening broke and he fell, receiving injuries which rendered his squeequent long snowshoe journey one of great fatigue and almost constant suffering. The doctor remained in the lower and loyal portion of the settlement till his property was confiscated and taxen to Fort Garry, and till he had assisted in the movement which compelled the to lease the remaining prisoners. When the force gathered for this purpose dispersed filel was very anxious to find Dr. Schuitz, and was reported to have sent samels of horze, and was reported to have sent samels of horze. and was reported to have sent squads of horse-men in pursuit of him with orders to take him dead or alive, and to have offered a reward for his capture. The trip was made in himsten traval. his capture. The trip was made in hineteen travel-ling days, and the route was exceedingly crooked, owing to the following of indian trails and the want of a perfect knowledge of the country by the guides. The distance traversed he estimates at about 500 miles. The doctor appears to think that the repel-lion is about at an end.

ion is about at an end.

Dr. Schuitz speaks in the most flattering terms of the Red River country as a grain producing region. He says that he never saw in Canada wheat that approached that grown there. The climate is good, and the country, in the nands of men who know how to use it, will become a wealthy one.

TROUBLES OF THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 7, 1870. Sheriff Kenworthy to-day served another attachment against the Boston, Hartford and Eric Railroad Company to satisfy a claim of \$80,000. This makes \$1,101,000 worth of claims made by the Sucriff.

THE SHADOW OF DEATH

Reynolds' Last Hours-Visit of His Brother and Sister-The Interior of the Tombs Yesterday-Arrangements for the Execution.

Since it has been certain that the banging of Reynolds was inevitably fixed for to-day the curiosity of the public has been intensely exclied with regard to this criminal. The Tombs all yesterday, up to the mionight hour, was thronged with applicants for admission to the prison; but only those whose professional duties or connection with the prisoner gave them a presumptive right of admission had the iron gates thrown open to them. This curiosity is main y as to the mental condition of Reynolds, and whether he indicates any feeling that would show that his mind is as sound as his body. To all this there can be but one answer, and that is this—that while he may have a low order of mind he is a rational, responsible creature, knowing the differ-ence between right and wrong, and quite aware that to kill was to murder, and that murder was a crime punishable with death.

VISIT OF REYNOLDS' BROTHER AND SISTER.

Reynolds sleptiwell on Wednesday night Nature's weet restorer, balmy sleep, does fall upon these condemned criminals with a generous beneacence in their last earthly hours, and Reynolds is no exception. He rose about seven o'clock, breakfasted heartily, for all that kindness and hospitality can suggest is done for him by the prison officials. Having completed his breakfast he was then told that his brother, Joseph Breen-for Jack Reynolds is a pard and wished to see him. Mr. and Mrs. Breen had arrived the previous night in the city from Cherry Valley, Mass. Accompanying them were Mr. W. F. Howe, Mr. Humel, Mr. Mark Findiay and his brother. Reynolds, accompanied by two deputy sheriffs, stepped from the cell into the prison yard. He was very much affected when he saw his brother and sister-in-law, and after snaking hands with all present he turned his face towards the scaffold, which the carpenters were busy creeting. He said to the group, "Wnat's that?" Of course, there was no answer, and Reynolds, hearing a deep sigh, said, "Oh, dear ! oh, dear !"

Mr. Joseph Breen, who appears a very intelligent man, said to his brother:- "Well, Jack, I hope you man, said to his brother:—"Well, Jack, I hope you have derived benefit from the spiritual consolations given to you by the Sisters and the priess."

REYNOLDS—Yes, I feel that I am prepared to meet food. I thank Mr. Howe for all he has done for me. He has done his best, I know.

Mr. Howe—Revnods, never mind that. Your time is very short; let your mind be settled on the fluture that is before you.

REYNOLDS—Yes, I will. The Sisters have done all they can for me, and Father Daiy has been very kind.

Reynolds then wept rather strongly, and his brother told him not to weep; 'for," said he, 'if you have made your peace with God you'll be forgiven in the other world."

in the other world."

REYNOLDS—It isn't for that. I'm ashamed of my past life. I suppose, Mr. Howe, there is not a much longer time for me to live?

Mr. Howe—A very short time, Reynolds.

REYNOLDS—You'll come and see me nere again,
Mr. Howe; and won't you come, Mr. Finding?

Both these gentlemen promised they would see him near. him again. HAM again. REYNOLDS—I know that Pve done wrong, and during the little time I have left I must repeat of my

sin.

The group that had gathered round him, as they neard these words spoken in broken tones, separated and broke up, greatly affected by 16, and Reynolds walked into the prison and was soon locked in his cell.

nolds walked into the prison and was soon locked in his cell.

THE GALLOWS.

By noontime all the preimainaries connected with the instrument of death were completed. The carpenters had began their ginssty work with the dawn of day, and the rough-and-ready way with which the entire deathly frabric had been put together did not require more than a few hoors of manual labor and scarcely any mechanical skill, it has been erected on the southwest side of the courtyard, immediately opposite kinss Foster's room door. A saliciota has been apread over the gallows so as to brevent the immates of the houses on the south side making use of the upper windows to be spectators of the execution. The same precaution has been taken as to the innuites of the houses on the north side, and a screen is placed on the "Briage of Sigas," a bridge that runs from the Special Sessions Court to the male prison. This is the same gailows, in state colored paint, on which were executed frank Ferris, in October, 1893; George Wagner, March, 1897; Bernard Friery and Jereonah O'Brien, also in 1867.

The gailows consists simply of two upright posts and a transverse beam, the rope depending from the centre to the latter. To the east of the gallows a box two feet wise and five test long has been built. A two hundred and lifty pound weight is suspended here from a rope securely fastened to a cal-nead.

box two feet wide and five feet long has been built. A two hundred and afty pound weight is suspended here from a rope securely fastened to a cat-head. This box will be occapied by the executioner. The weight will be dropped by quickly cutang the rope fastened to the cat head, thus jerking the culprit up instead of dropping him by the trap, as was formerly the custom.

REYNOLDS' DEMEANOR DURING THE DAY.
After his interview with his brother and sistering in earnest rengious talk and prayer with Fasters quinn, O'Callagian and Duranquot, and two Sisters of Mercy. All the zeal and devotion that the consciousness that they are dealing with a soul

law Rey foots went to his cell and spent the horning in earnest religious talk and prayer with Fathers Quinn, O'Callagian and Duramquot, and two Sisters of Mercy. All the zeal and devotion that the consciousness that they are dealing with a soul on the condees of the eternal world would effect his been brought to bear upon fleyholds' mental and spiritual susceptibilities to arouse within him the importance of pating illuself in an humble attitude before his Creator and to induce contrition for sin and repentance thereof. These labors' nave not been in Yain. From an almost brutal condition Reyholds has been divided into a scale of rational intelligence that would certainly it him for the society of the general run of men in his class of life. He speaks of propareduess to meet his tood in a vague sort of way, but sufficiently intelligently to convey the idea that he knows what he is taking about. About six o'clock last evening he had an interview with his counsel, Mr. W. F. Hows, withosom by Assistant blatfiet autorney, Fellows, a group of deputy shering and press men. Reynolds complained of a single pain in his heart, chaspe no doubt by the exceement of the expectancy of his speedy death, his seemed to him rather than speak of a clinace even then of a respite, and that unquestionally, has night was the last night he would spend on earth. In reply to inquiries from several persons of the group as to the murder, he repeated the off-tod story that it was drink apa nothing eise that was need as hight. Reynolds said in had no marth. In reply to inquiries from several persons of the group as to the murder, he repeated the off-tod story that it was drink apa nothing eise that was need as while know, what he was done and the fining of him was not a whink know; he had had a him entirely complete. The only persons will be present. The police and persons will be present. The police and persons will be present. The burder the command of Cantalin Jour.

the jury and the representatives of the press, Probably less than 100 persons will be pre-sent, The police will number 150, and will be under the command of Captain Jourdan. The police will take charge of the building and streets surrounding it at eight o'clock, and at hair-past eight o'clock Deputy Sherins Stevens and Maxwell and a large number of deputies will assume charge of the laterior of the prison and the details of the execution. The execution will probably take place soon after nine o'clock.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

The tariff of prices on the Austrian and Hangarian telegraph lines has been reduced.

The Bungarian Poards of Trade are negliating for a home flank of Issue, to be independent of the Vienna National Bank.

The sait tax produced in the kingdom of Italy, in the first two months of 1879, 1,000,000 line more than in the corresponding period of 1869. The effects of the French Cardinal de Bonnechosa and Bisnop Lavigere to restore unanimity among the members of the Papal Council have failed.

The yearly report of the General Gas Company of the Austrian capital shows that the lower prices of 1849 led to an increase of consumption, involving 4,022 new burners and 21,042,169 cubic feet of gas. The consumption of coal at Vienna was 9,000,000 centners. This seems small in comparison with that of Berlin, which was over 12,000,000, but less fire-wood is consumed in the latter city.

Austria is endeavoring to open a regular exporta-tion of her flour, sliks, from and steel nardware, &c., to Moreco direct, by a regular line of steamers to Gibraitar and the Morecoon Ports.

Chassepot, the inventor of the repeating rife, has been made an officer of the Legion of flonor of France, and is attacked by the ultra-liberal journals in consequence.

The opening of fine, new boulevards, streets and

quays progresses rapidly in Havre. Five years will make that port one of the handsomest, as it is one of the livelest, in the world. The public schools of Florence contain 4,960 Catho-Protestant and 12 Israelite pupils. Of these pay for their own school material and 1,970

avail themselves of the granuitous distribution, 700 are 12 years old, 1,204 over 10, 2,401 over 3 and 598 less than 5.

The celebrated chestnut tree in the grand avenue of the Tulieries garden, Paris, is a little behindrand this year, owing to the moustail backwardness of the season, but binds and thry green sprouts were visible on the lota of March. A crowd of people, among whom were many veceral soldiers, surrounced it.